



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G02F 1/1335, 1/1343	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/28782 (43) International Publication Date: 10 June 1999 (10.06.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB98/01849 (22) International Filing Date: 20 November 1998 (20.11.98) (30) Priority Data: 97203799.8 4 December 1997 (04.12.97) EP (71) Applicant: FLAT PANEL DISPLAY CO. (FPD) B.V. [NL/NL]; Prof. Holstlaan 4, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). (72) Inventors: PITT, Michael, G.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). AERLE, Nicolaas, A., J., M.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). (74) Agent: RAAP, Adriaan, Y.; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., P.O. Box 220, NL-5600 AE Eindhoven (NL).		(81) Designated States: CN, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: DISPLAY DEVICE <div data-bbox="414 1218 1088 1774" data-label="Image"> </div> (57) Abstract <p>A transfective color display having apertures in reflective electrodes through which light from a backlight (9) passes in the transmissive mode. The switching behavior for both the reflective and the transmissive mode is made identical by introducing a retardation plate (11). The transmission efficiency is further increased by using only a monochrome green mode in transmission.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

Display device.

The invention relates to a display device comprising a display panel with a first light-transmitting substrate provided with reflective material, a second light-transmitting substrate and an electro-optical material between said two substrates.

Such display devices are used, for example, in (portable) display screens
5 in hand-held telephones, organizers but also, for example, in automotive applications.

A (transflective) display device of the type mentioned in the opening paragraph is described in IBM TDB Vol. 15, No. 8, pp. 2435-6. In the reflective state, ambient light is reflected by the reflective material, in this case a reflective electrode (a partly covered mirror) of, for example, chromium or aluminium. In the transmissive state,
10 these electrodes pass light, and in the reflective state they reflect incident light. The actual picture elements (characters) are provided on the electrodes by means of etching.

To ensure that sufficient light can be passed in the transmissive state, the mirror must not be thick (in the case of aluminium, for example, thinner than 15 nm). It is very difficult to provide such mirrors with sufficient accuracy. Variations in thickness cause
15 large variations in light transmission and, as a result, lead to non-uniform behavior in both the reflective state and the transmissive state. In the case of relatively large panels, the small thickness additionally influences the drive behavior because the square resistance becomes too high.

Another problem arises if birefringent material, for example twisted
20 nematic (liquid-crystal) material is used in such a display device, because said material causes the transmission-voltage curve to be different in the transmissive mode and in the reflective mode.

The present invention aims, inter alia, at obviating one or more of the above-mentioned drawbacks.

25 To achieve this, a display device in accordance with the invention is characterized in that at the location of picture elements the reflective material is provided with at least one aperture.

By providing the layer of reflective material with (an) aperture(s) (occupying for example up to 30% of the surface area), sufficient light from a light source

(backlight) is passed, while, on the other hand, the layer of reflective material (for example of aluminium) has such a thickness now (for example approximately 250 nm) that thickness variations of a few nanometers caused by process variations do not influence the uniformity of the display panel. Also the square resistance decreases considerably.

5 The above-mentioned apertures can be provided in individual picture electrodes in accordance with a pattern. In another embodiment, the aperture defines the individual picture elements.

A preferred embodiment of a display device in accordance with the invention is characterized in that the electro-optical material is switchable between two states
10 having a different birefringence, the display panel is provided with polarizers and with a retardation foil between the first substrate and a first (back)polarizer. Particularly in the case of panels based on (super)twisted nematic effect (S)TN, the voltage dependence for the transmissive mode differs substantially from that for the reflective mode. For use in the reflective mode, a display panel is generally embodied so that, after passing a front polarizer,
15 light of a(n) (average) wavelength λ is subject to a change in polarization in the liquid crystal material, such that, dependent upon the voltage, elliptically to circularly polarized light impinges on the reflecting electrode (retardation $1/4\lambda$). Dependent upon the drive voltage, after reflection a smaller or larger degree of extinction occurs at the location of the front polarizer. By providing a retardation filter between the first substrate and the first
20 (back)polarizer, said apertures (in the transmissive mode) pass light at the location of the reflector, which light is elliptically polarized and, in particular, circularly polarized. As a result, the black-state is optimally corrected. Consequently, the voltage-dependence of the transmissive mode is practically identical to that of the reflective mode, so that the use of a single voltage region is sufficient, thus saving costs.

25 Depending on the circumstances, it may be sufficient to use a green light-emitting light source as the backlight. Generally, the transmissive mode is used during less than 5% of the above-mentioned applications, so that it is hardly disturbing that in the transmissive mode not the entire color palette is used. This means that very efficient green backlights can be employed.

30 Preferably, the apertures are situated at the location of green picture elements. The wavelength of the light source is preferably adapted to the transmission peak of the green part of a color filter present in the display cell.

These and other aspects of the invention will be apparent from and elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a part of a display device in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 2 is a variant of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line III-III in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line IV-IV in Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 shows the variation of the transmission and reflection as a function of the voltage for various types of devices,

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a part of another display device in accordance with the invention, and

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line VII-VII in Fig. 6, and

Fig. 8 is a variant of Fig. 7.

The Figures are diagrammatic and not drawn to scale. In general, like reference numerals refer to like parts.

Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are schematic plan views, and Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are cross-sectional views of a part of a display device comprising an electro-optical display cell, in this example a liquid crystal cell 1 with a twisted nematic liquid-crystal material 2 which is sandwiched between two transparent substrates 3, 4 of, for example, glass, provided with

electrodes 5, 6. The electrode 5 is made of a light-transmitting material, while the electrode 6 is made of a reflective or diffusely reflective material, such as aluminium or silver. The thickness of the reflective material is chosen to be such (150-400 nm) that no light is passed. To allow light originating from an illumination source (backlight) (9) to pass nevertheless in the transmissive state, the reflective electrode material is provided with at least one aperture. For example, the electrodes 6 are surrounded by apertures 10 (Fig. 1, 3) or provided with apertures 10' (Fig. 2, 4) which occupy, for example, maximally 25% of the electrode surface. During operation in the reflective mode, incident light is now fully reflected by the electrodes 6 and absorbed at the location of apertures 10, 10', which leads to an increase of the contrast, while during operation of the illumination source 9, the apertures 10, 10' allow sufficient light to pass. As shown in Fig. 4, the electrodes 6 may be provided, if necessary, on transparent (ITO) electrodes 12.

Different electro-optical effects may be applied, in particular liquid crystal effects, such as (S)TN, guest-host, PDLC, ECB, ferro-electrics etc. In this example, the device comprises two polarizers 7, 8 whose directions of polarization are mutually

perpendicular in this example. The device further includes orientation layers (not shown) which orient the nematic liquid crystal material at the inner walls of the substrates, in this example, in such a way that the liquid crystal layer has a twist angle of approximately 60 degrees. In this case, the liquid crystal material has a positive optical anisotropy and a positive dielectric anisotropy. Consequently, if the electrodes 5, 6 are energized by an electric voltage, the molecules and hence the directors orient themselves towards the field. In Fig. 5, the curve indicated by dashed lines shows the reflection-voltage characteristic of such a device. Incident light 13 is transformed at a voltage V_2' to elliptically (preferably circularly) polarized light which is reflected at the location of the reflecting electrode 6 and reaches the polarizer 7 as practically linearly (at right angles to the direction of polarization of the polarizer 7) polarized light and is absorbed (complete extinction). At a decreasing voltage across the liquid crystal cell, the birefringence increases until, at a voltage V_1' , the retardation of the liquid crystal layer is such that practically maximum reflection occurs. When the display cell is used in the transmissive mode, the transmission-voltage characteristic corresponds approximately to the continuous line in Fig. 5, if no special measures are taken.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, in this example, a retardation foil 11 is situated between the polarizer 8 and the liquid crystalline material 2, which retardation foil converts linearly polarized light passed by the polarizer 8 into elliptically polarized light, preferably, of the same ellipticity as the light which, in the reflective mode, is incident on the reflective electrode 6 at a voltage V_2' . In the present example, in which the polarizers cross each other at right angles, a $1/4\lambda$ plate is used as the retardation foil 11, so that the light originating from the source 9 reaches the liquid crystal layer as circularly polarized light and the switching behavior (transmission-voltage curve) becomes practically identical to the dashed line shown in Fig. 5. In particular, V_2 becomes practically equal to V_2' , so that the curves in the region near complete extinction coincide.

To reproduce color images, the device of Fig. 3, 4 is provided with a color filter 14. As mentioned in the opening paragraph, the transmissive mode is generally used during less than 5% of the life time. A white light source (backlight) 9, which emits all colors of the spectrum is generally less efficient (in lumens per watt) in the green portion of the spectrum where the eye is most sensitive. The color filter 14 absorbs light in a large portion of the spectrum, so that absorption of light from a white light source (backlight) increases further. For this reason, a green light source, for example an electroluminescent source or an LED, is often used in specific applications (particularly telephones, organizers)

where the light source 9 is used comparatively rarely. In this case, the wavelength of the source 9 is adapted, for example, to the transmission peak of the green (part of the) color filter. If necessary, the green picture elements may also be embodied, so as to be larger (1.3-2 times) than the red or blue picture elements to further increase the transmission. If necessary, the green picture elements are embodied so as to form separate rows of picture elements between rows comprising both red and blue picture elements.

In the Table below, the light output in the transmissive mode is compared for 6,5" reflective display panels with 640 (x 3) x 240 picture elements, having respectively, a green and a white light source.

	green	white
backlight efficiency (lm/W)	6	4
light output at 100mW (cd/m ²)	23.6	15.7
Colour filter transmission (%)	95%	50%
light output display (cd/m ²)	1.62	0.56
Power at 2 cd/m ² (W)	124 mW	357 mW

In both cases, the apertures 10 occupy approximately 20% of the overall surface area. As shown in the Table, the use of a green light source leads, under equal conditions, to a higher light output in the transmissive mode. Therefore, in applications in which the transmissive function is less important, it is more favorable to choose a green light source.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a part of a display cell with a green picture element whose surface area is 1.4 times the surface area of a blue or red picture element (whose surface areas are identical). Since, as mentioned above, the wavelength of the light source 9 is adapted to the transmission peak of the green portion of the color filter, the apertures in the reflective (metal) layer 15 are situated only at the location of the green picture element. The overall surface area of the apertures 10 is approximately 28.5% of the overall surface area of the green picture element, so that for each of the three types of picture elements (red, green, blue) the reflective surface area is the same.

In this example, the reflector is embodied so as to be a separate metal layer 15 on which the (now light-transmitting) ITO picture electrode 16 is provided. A

passivation layer 17 is situated between the metal layer 15 and the picture electrode 16. The other reference numerals have the same meaning as in the previous examples. Fig. 8 shows a variant in which the color filter 14 is adjacent to the metal layer 15. The other elements, such as polarizers, the backlight, a retardation foil, if any, etc., are not shown in Fig. 7, 8.

CLAIMS:

1. A display device comprising a display panel with a first light-transmitting substrate provided with reflective material, a second light-transmitting substrate and an electro-optical material between said two substrates, characterized in that at the location of picture elements the reflective material is provided with at least one aperture.
- 5 2. A display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the reflective material forms part of a picture electrode.
3. A display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the electro-
10 optical material is switchable between two states having a different birefringence, the display panel is provided with polarizers and with a retardation foil between the first substrate and a first polarizer.
4. A display device as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the
15 retardation foil comprises a $1/4\lambda$ plate, and light incident from the side of the second substrate, in one of the two states, reaches the reflective electrode material practically as circularly polarized light.
5. A display device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the display
20 device is provided, on the side of the first substrate, with a light source emitting green light.
6. A display device as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the apertures are situated at the location of green picture elements.
- 25 7. A display device as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that green picture elements occupy a larger surface area than red or blue picture elements.
8. A display device as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that a row of
30 green picture elements is situated between rows comprising both red and blue picture elements.

1/4

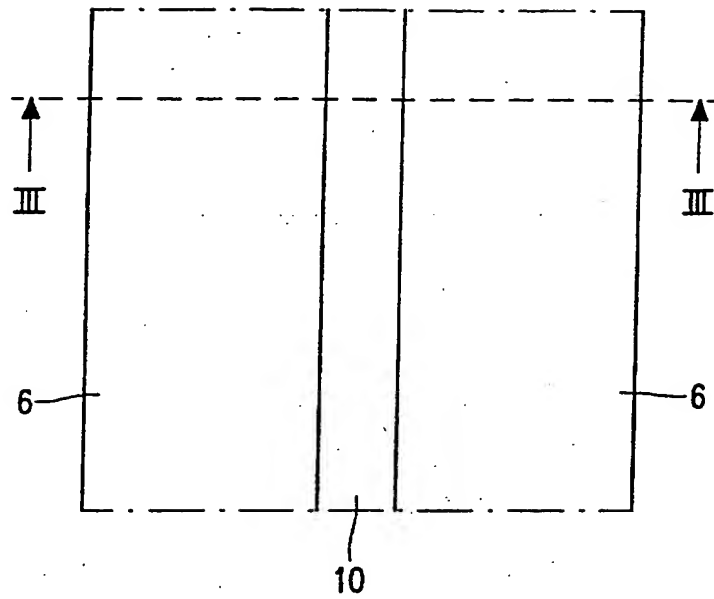


FIG. 1

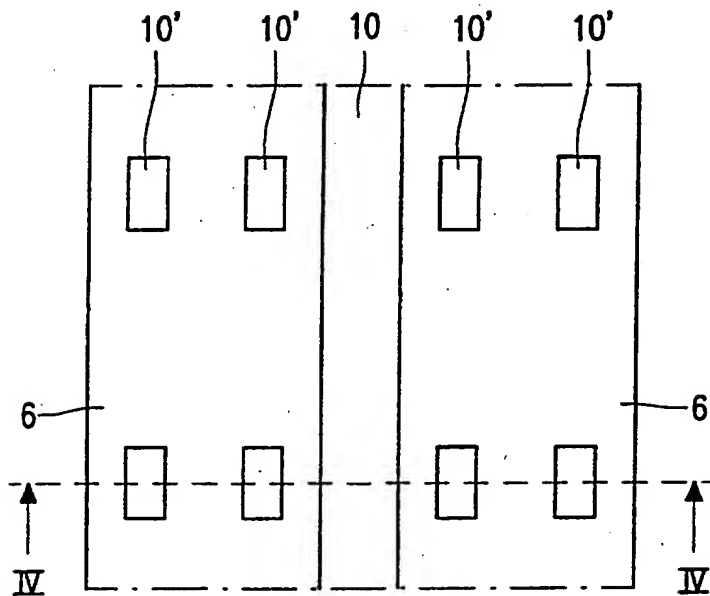


FIG. 2

2/4

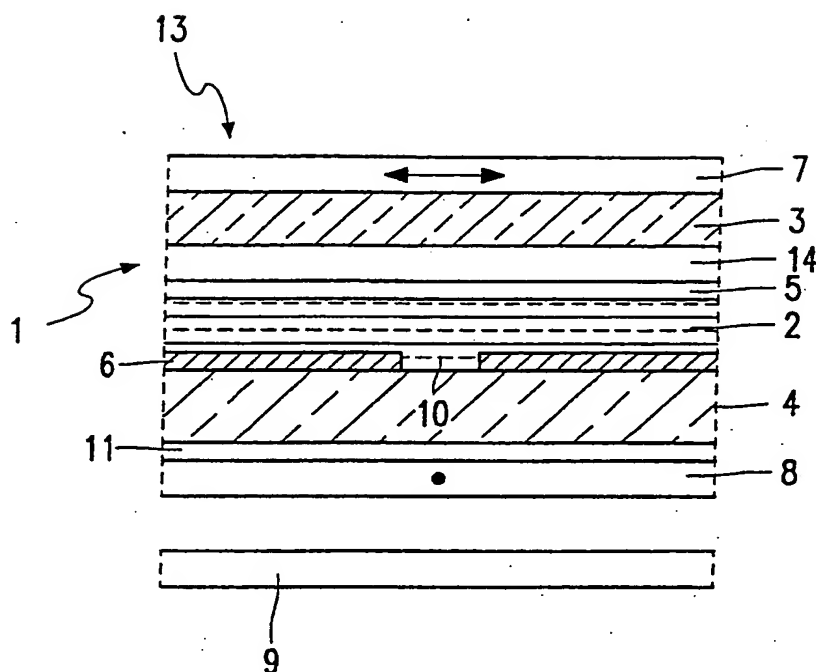


FIG. 3

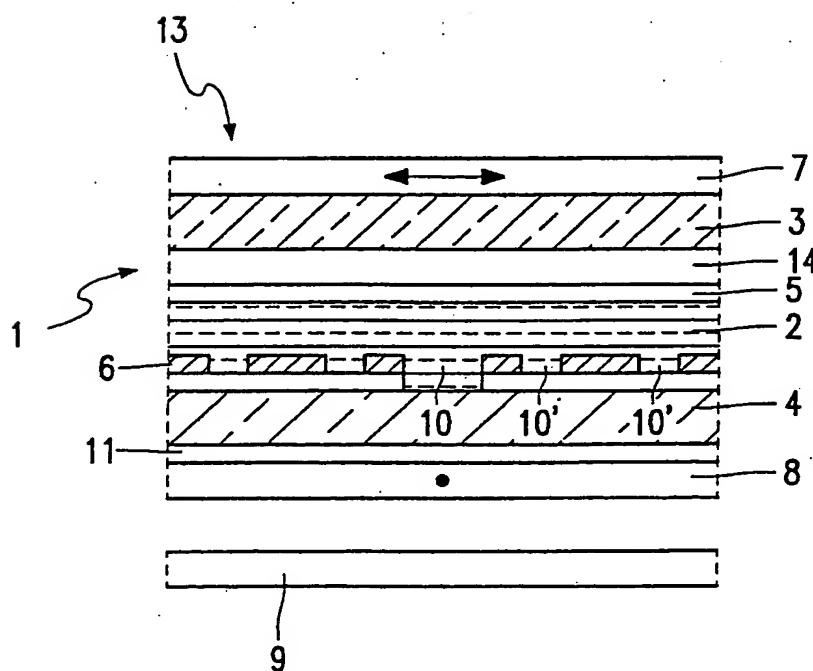


FIG. 4

3/4

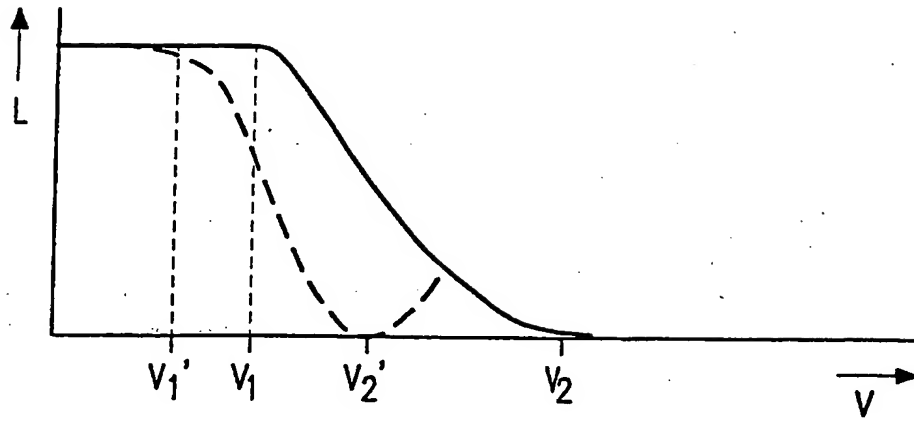


FIG. 5

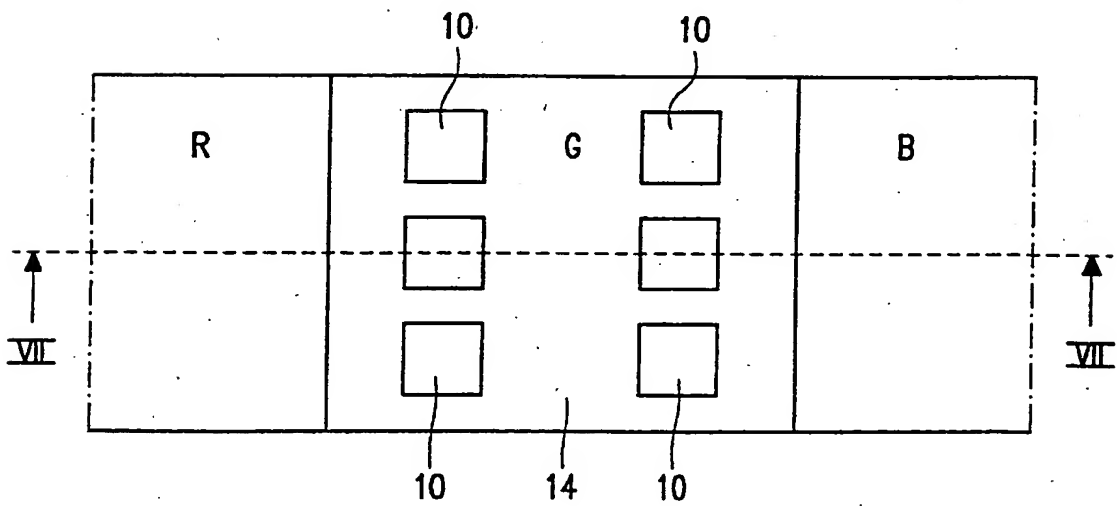


FIG. 6

4/4

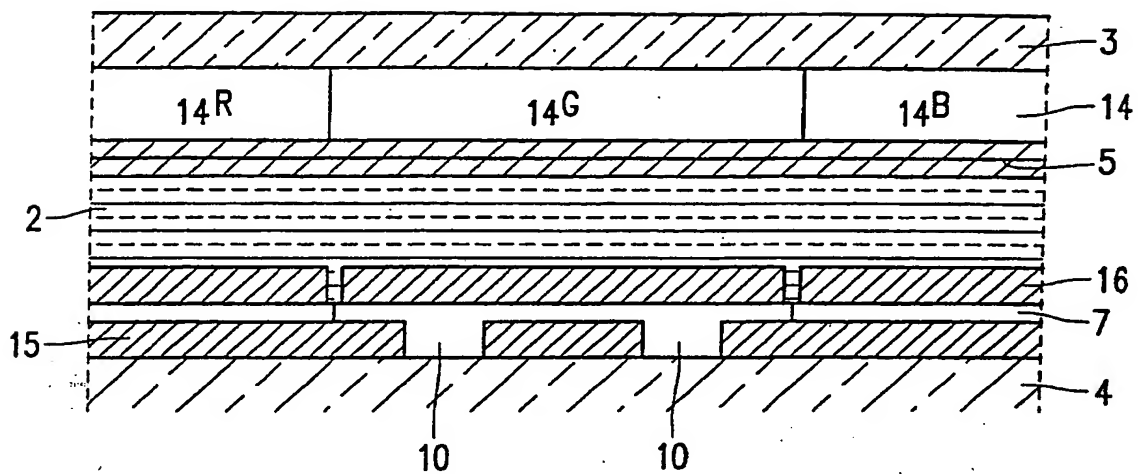


FIG. 7

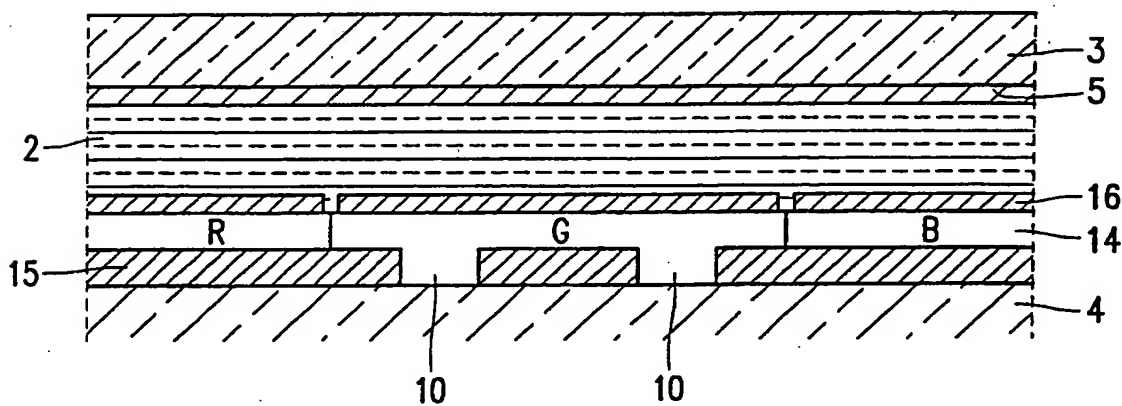


FIG. 8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 98/01849

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 G02F1/1335 G02F1/1343

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 040 727 A (KETCHPEL RICHARD D) 9 August 1977 see column 1, line 6 - column 3; figures 1,2	1
X	DE 22 40 781 A (DAINIPPON TORYO KK) 22 February 1973 see page 14, line 10 - page 15	1,2
A	EP 0 470 817 A (SEIKO EPSON CORP) 12 February 1992 see column 2, line 52 - column 4, line 51 see column 6, line 30 - line 32 see column 12, line 5 - line 12; figures 1,2	1,2,4,7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 February 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/02/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Stang, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IB 98/01849

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 101 347 A (GEN ELECTRIC) 12 January 1983 see the whole document -----	1,4
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013, no. 129 (P-849), 30 March 1989 & JP 63 300222 A (MURATA MFG CO LTD), 7 December 1988 see abstract -----	5,6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 98/01849

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4040727 A	09-08-1977	NONE	
DE 2240781 A	22-02-1973	JP 48028250 A	14-04-1973
		JP 48043896 A	25-06-1973
		DE 2264702 A	01-08-1974
		US 3932024 A	13-01-1976
		US 3947090 A	30-03-1976
EP 0470817 A	12-02-1992	JP 4097121 A	30-03-1992
		JP 4116515 A	17-04-1992
		US 5361151 A	01-11-1994
		US RE35799 E	19-05-1998
GB 2101347 A	12-01-1983	US 4398805 A	16-08-1983
		CA 1174345 A	11-09-1984
		DE 3224523 A	27-01-1983
		FR 2509074 A	07-01-1983
		HK 101785 A	03-01-1986
		JP 1626085 C	18-11-1991
		JP 2054530 B	21-11-1990
		JP 58024122 A	14-02-1983